**Informatics, Ch. 4, Data Analytics: Presenting the findings**

**Testing, p 232**

1. What is the purpose of testing? List the steps involved.

* To check if your solution is doing the correct produces outputs and does what it is supposed to
  + 1 Decide which tests will be conducted
  + 2 Create suitable test data
  + 3 Determine expected results
  + 4 conduct the test
  + 5 Record the actual results
  + 6 correct any errors

1. List the different testing types.

* Informal:
* User acceptance (beta)
* Components
* Integration
* System
* Installation
* Compatibility
* Useability
* Accessibility

1. What constitutes good test data?

* Valid data: data that is perfectly acceptable, reasonable and fit to be proceed
* Valid but Unusual data: data should be rejected even though it seems odd.
* Boundary condition data: data that is on the borderlines of some criterial values where the behaviour of the code should change.

1. What areas should be tested in a MMOS?

* Media and plug-ins, hyperlinks, links to external services, Readability calculations, loading times, Browser compatibility, CSS, accessibility, Dynamic features and loading capacity.

**Testing table,** p 235

1. What is the purpose of a testing table?

* Is common method used to record evidence of functionality testing

**Evaluation**, p 237

1. What is the purpose of evaluation as the final stage of the problem-solving methodology?

* It checks how well the solution is satisfying the needs of the user for which it was originally created

1. Distinguish between evaluation & testing.

* Evaluation is not the same as testing, its purpose is distinctly different, by the time evaluation begins the solution has already been proved to work property and its functionally is no longer in question.

1. When are the evaluation criteria determined? What should they be based on?

* Evaluation does not test that a solution is working property.
* Evaluation does not enter test data to check that the output is accurate.
* Evaluation does not use a stopwatch to time how long a process takes.
* Evaluation does not perform checks with immediate result, such as pulling out the power plug to see if a system loses data.

1. Distinguish, with the use of an example, between criteria to evaluate efficiency and effectiveness.

**Evaluation methods,** p 238

1. Distinguish between objective and subjective results

* Objectives (fact based measurable) results are solid facts that are hard to argue with.
* Subjective: results in emotion, opinions, personal judgement can be gained from interviews, questionnaires and surveys. This such only be used when objectives measurement is not possible or practical, such as evaluate how comfortable users feel when using a multimodal solution.

1. When should a solution be evaluated

* Sometime after the solution has some regular use when it is the user are having issues not necessary large but more than like some small issues like object not loading.

**Assessing your project plan,** p 239

1. What type of questions can be answered in evaluating your project plan?

* Did the project finish on time
* What tasks delayed your project? Why these delays not anticipated
* Could lessons be learned to help the next project finish on time
* Did the project finish on budget
* What assumptions did we get wrong
* Why did this tasks cost far more than expected? How can we avoid that net time?
* Just some of thr questions

1. In evaluating your project plan evaluation criteria are used to indicate how successful it was in managing your activities. What are some of the criteria you can use?

* Completeness, maintainability, Accuracy, Readability .